

Why buy

old style furniture or carpets when we can sell you this fall's goods at such marvelously low prices?

There are constant improvements being made in furniture—many little things that you hardly think about when buying, such as locks, hinges, etc., that really make a great deal of difference.

The styles and patterns, too, are all the time improving, and the quality of the work has to keep pace with the world's progress.

We have an immense stock of new carpets, and can show you very beautiful designs and excellent combinations of colors at fascinating prices.

We are always pleased to show you our stock and give you prices.

WASH. B. WILLIAMS,
7th and D Streets.

THEIR BOARD TOO HIGH.

Feeble-Minded of the District to Be Housed Here.

The Commissioners have authorized the superintendent of charities to proceed to Elwyn, Delaware County, Pa.; Owen Mills, Baltimore County, Md., and Falls Church, Va., on business relating to the care of feeble-minded children.

This step is taken in accordance with a report of the superintendent, made to the Commissioners, which stated that at the Pennsylvania Institute for the Feeble-Minded there were twenty-two inmates from the District, all children. The standard charge made for such children is \$250 per year, and the bill for their support during the last six months amounted to \$2,865.79.

Thus the Commissioners regard as too high, and think the price should be reduced, or the District inmates removed to the Maryland Institute, near Owens Mill, or the establishment at Falls Church, as both of these institutions have agreed to take care of the dependents at reduced rates. The superintendent is instructed to make a thorough examination of the matter and report on the status of the case.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Witness Fitzgerald Must Pay for His Sudden Departure.

Charles Fitzgerald, who was to have testified against Clayton M. Enrich, proprietor of Enrich's Hotel, corner C street and New Jersey avenue northwest, in the police court in the case arising out of a Sunday fight made on the place about three months ago, was apprehended yesterday.

Fitzgerald disappeared just before the case was called. Because of Fitzgerald's disappearance the case had to be dropped at the time. Judge Miller, who was on the bench, directed that a search be made for the witness, and that if found he should be arrested on a charge of contempt. Officer Harigan learned yesterday that Fitzgerald had returned to town, and after some searching found him at the corner of Third and H streets.

Judge Mills sentenced Fitzgerald to forty-eight hours in jail and a fine of \$20 or sixty days in jail on the charge of contempt. The officers at the Sixth precinct station intend to have the liquor case reopened as soon as possible.

ITS FIRST LAWN PARTY.

C. G. Conn Drum Corps to Entertain Its Friends.

The first lawn party of the C. G. Conn Drum and Bugle Corps, U. S. K. P., will be held this evening in the pretty grounds at the corner of Tenth and N streets northwest. The corps is made up of the sons and relatives of members of the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias and of wage earners.

Historic will-to-night furnish music for dancing, the Southern Musical Association will give their cake, walk and then members of the Minerva Club are expected to attend.

She Asks for Alimony.

Mrs. Rachel A. Beall yesterday asked the court to decree that she be allowed alimony against her husband, Charles Beall. They were married July 28, 1896, and have six children living. She stated that without cause her husband left her in 1896, and has contributed in small amounts only to her support since then. It is alleged that the husband owns nine houses on Ninth and C streets southeast, with a rental of at least \$90 per month. Judge McComas allowed the filing of the suit without deposit of costs.

Woman's Relief Corps Entertains.
The ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic, are preparing an exhibit for the Atlanta Exposition. It will consist of badges of all the corps, together with the photographs of the department officers. Last night a musical and literary entertainment was given at Burnside Post Hall, to aid in the enterprise. A well-selected programme was rendered followed by refreshments.

The committee on entertainment consisted of Mrs. Chambers, of Lafayette; Mrs. Dickinson, and Mrs. McClure, of Burnside; Mrs. Alice Burgess, of Potomac, and Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Holmes of Lincoln Corps.

The Morning Times for enterprise.

TELEPHONE CASE REVIVED

Government Devising Means to Further Prosecute It.

Berliner Patent Decision May Be Carried to the Supreme Court for Final Settlement.

The law officers of the Government have under consideration how further to proceed with the case against the Bell Telephone Company for the repeal of the Berliner patent.

As the case now stands the bill of the Government has been dismissed by the court of appeals for the first circuit, and under that judgment the Bell Company has begun proceedings against several of the corporations which entered the telephone field after the expiration of the Berliner patent in 1893.

The validity of the Berliner patent is essential to the further control of the telephone business by the Bell Company, and the present situation is of additional interest, because the case involves a consideration of the act of 1891 establishing the circuit court of appeals.

By the terms of the act creating circuit courts of appeal, the judgments of those courts is final in all cases arising under the patent laws, except where the judges certify a case to the Supreme Court, or where the Supreme Court directs the case to be brought before it for review on a writ of certiorari.

The telephone company is evidently inclined to accept the decree of the court of appeals as final, and is proceeding to enforce its claims under the patent. But the government representatives are by no means disposed to let the case rest here. They say that a case involving the question whether or not the United States has the right to sue for infringement of a patent is vastly different from a controversy between two private parties over a patent right, and that upon that point an appeal will lie to the Supreme Court from the judgment of the circuit court of appeals.

And even if that ground should fail them, they can sue for a review of the case on a writ of certiorari, as provided in the law itself. Which method of procedure will be followed has not yet been finally settled, but it is asserted that the case will not be permitted to rest in its present condition.

BROOKLAND ITEMS.

A pretty wedding will take place at 7 o'clock this evening in St. Anthony's Catholic Chapel, the contracting parties being Mr. William Broward, of Kansas, and Miss Frances Miller, daughter of Francis E. Miller, of the Soldiers' Home. The bride will wear white mail and be attended by her sister, who will also wear white. The chapel is beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers and some handsome ornamental plants sent from the home conservatory. Rev. Henry Hyer will perform the ceremony in the absence of Rev. Father De Wolf, who is in Baltimore.

Mr. Angus Porter left a few days ago for the Adirondacks, to remain until October. After that time he will resume his studies at the New York Episcopal Seminary.

Miss Maud Porter has gone to Richmond to accept a position as leading soprano in a Methodist church there.

Judge E. B. Smith, who has spent the summer with Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Cammick, has returned to his home in Washington.

Dr. J. Henry Brooks, John B. Pantro and several other Brookland people attended the Upper Marlboro fair yesterday.

St. Paul's Church.

At a meeting held by the congregation of St. Paul's Catholic Church recently it was decided to have a lawn party, to be held on the grounds adjoining the new church, the second week of next month.

The proceeds will be used in payment of the church debt. Fathers Mackin, Foley and Gross have gone on their annual retreat, returning home Sunday. The new baptismal font which was donated to the parish some time ago, will be put in the church shortly after the two new windows. During the absence of the pastors of the church the wants of the parish are being looked after by the fathers of St. Augustine's Church.

They Read The Times.

Social Club No. 1 held a meeting last night at No. 1138 Twentieth street northwest, with J. R. Smothers in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and regular routine business of the club transacted. A resolution was offered and unanimously passed requesting all members of the organization to read The Times.

Broke His Arm.

Yesterday afternoon, while James Edlin was playing in an alley back of his house, No. 631 D street, he fell and broke his arm. Attention was given him at the Emergency Hospital.

Not That Kind.

She went into a shop to buy some toilet soap, and while the shopman was expatiating on its merits, about made up her mind to purchase, but when he stated "It would keep off chaps," she said she didn't want that kind.

Not an Autograph Flead.

"Can I write my name under the received payment on this bill?" asked the collector, who like to put things as delicately as possible. "No, thank you," replied Mr. Biokely. "I'm no autograph flead."—Wheeling Corner Stone.

His Beat.

Captain Bluecoat—Policeman 2178, what is your beat?
No. 2178—Der apple woman on der corner 'Steenth and Soforth, der Glignic Dry Goods Kumpny and Pat O'Toole's saloon; but I derides wid der argumt.—New York World.

CAUGHT BY A BELT.

Horrible Death of Two Boys in a Cider Mill.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 28.—A special to the Press from Fostoria, Ohio, says that Elmer Schlick, aged 12 years and Jacob Altwies, aged 14, were playing in Elmer's cider mill at Bascom, about 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A belt was running over a pulley loosely, and the boys took hold of it and became entangled, and were whirled round and round. When the machinery was stopped Schlick was dead and one hand hung to the pulley, having been torn from his body. Young Altwies is injured internally and will die.

HE WAS KILLED AND BURNED

Finding of the Body of Little Howard Pitzel in a Stone Hole.

Though the Remains Were Meager, There Is Little Doubt That They Are Those of the Missing Boy.

Indianapolis, Aug. 28.—Probably the greatest sensation yet developed in connection with the career of the murderer Holmes is that of the finding of the charred remains of little Howard Pitzel in a small vacant cottage in the little suburban village of Covington. A trunk taken by Holmes from the Circle House in this city was traced by detectives. The party went to the cottage and a few minutes later the officers found beneath the side porch the missing trunk, which was taken from the side door of the Circle House in this city October 10 by H. H. Holmes, and which was thought to contain the body of the boy.

Great excitement followed and hundreds flocked to the scene as soon as the discovery leaked out, although the officers endeavored to keep the matter a secret. The house was guarded and work began searching for additional evidence.

Developments followed thick and fast and the chain of evidence is damning. In a barn connected with the house was a large stone of cylindrical shape of the same pattern as Holmes bought in Cincinnati. He rented the house under the name Altwies. The stone had been moved from the house to the stable by the owner of the house after Holmes left. It was at once concluded that the body had been burned in the stone.

Late this evening Dr. J. F. Barnhill's attention was called by a small boy named Walter Jenny to the stone hole where the stone had been. It was filled with refuse. This was pulled out and the remains of the boy were found. Physicians and dentists were there, and in this pit of refuse hundreds of pieces of charred bones were found. The teeth showed that the body was that of a boy between eight and ten years of age, and all the other bones confirmed this.

All were charred, and pieces of flesh clung to some of them. The skull bones and pelvis added to the same convincing truth. The boy had evidently been burned in a cob fire and in the huge stove found in the barn. Howard's overcoat was found at a grocery store near by, where Holmes had left it, saying the boy would call for it. He never came.

Owners of the house recognized Holmes from the pictures shown them. All identify him as the man who, last October, rented the house with the name Altwies. He told to Toronto and other places, came with the boy and the big stove, wash stand and bed, stayed two days and then disappeared.

Several people have identified him, and all doubt is removed. Other developments are expected to follow, and with evidence Indianapolis will demand Holmes for trial.

Overcome by Drug Gas.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 27.—Seven firemen were overcome by smoke and gas in a fire in the basement of the Hansen drug company's store on East Locust street yesterday afternoon. The fire was caused by an explosion of drugs being mixed by C. J. Johnson, a clerk, who was badly burned. The firemen were fighting the fire in the basement, when a second explosion occurred, the gas from burning varnish and the drugs rendering seven of them unconscious. Three of them are in a dangerous condition.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued as follows: William Johnson, of Newburgh, N. Y., and India Newton, of Richmond, Va.; Sandy Alexander Bell and Margaret Ella Odick, of Albemarle County, Va.; Wilson D. McNeelley and Annie V. Steinmeir, of Baltimore.

Henry Fairfax and Sarah Seston; William Breewood and Mary F. Miller, both of Woodburn, D. C.

Hotel Company Incorporated.

The Brightwood Hotel Company, organized for the purpose of erecting and conducting a hotel at Brightwood Park, took out articles of incorporation this morning. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000. The incorporators were Theodore Fetter, Julius Uke, Emil Wagner, C. W. Buhle and A. Dettler.

Very Few Carlyle Mementoes.

All the personal memorials of Carlyle contained in the Chelsea house, lately turned into a museum, consist, according to Truth, of a battered trunk, a walking stick, a wretched tin bath, a marble-top washstand and a stovepipe hat under a glass case.

No Doubt About It.

First Cycler (nearing a road house)—Do you suppose we can get anything to drink there?
Second Cycler—Just look at the enormous aggregation of wheels in the carriagesheds.—Life.

SWELLING THE UNFAIR LIST

Many Firms Reported to the Federation of Labor.

Local Assemblies Met and Perfect Arrangements for the Great Labor Day Parade.

An important meeting of the Federation of Labor was held last evening at Plasterers' Hall, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street northwest. Thirty-five of the labor organizations of the city were represented by delegates.

The committee on contracts, which had been instructed to confer with Mr. Albaugh in reference to the employment of union labor in the construction of his new theater opposite Lafayette Square, reported that they were unable to meet Mr. Albaugh. An effort will be made again to-day.

The special committee appointed to confer with Mr. Eugene Kernan with a view to making his theater "fair" reported that they had seen Mr. Kernan, but no agreement was arrived at, so they recommended the theater be still retained on the unfair list.

The cigar makers, through their representatives, reported that they had asked their union in Baltimore to request the Federation of Labor in that city to place Mr. Kernan's theater there on the unfair list.

A communication was received from Mr. Nicholas Auld, stating that he had laid off two employees yesterday morning, having nothing for them to do. He claims he did not know they were union men.

This statement, however, is flatly contradicted by delegates from the Butchers' Assembly, who say that instead of laying off two men four were discharged, and men from Baltimore were on hand ready to go to work in their places. The matter was referred to a special committee of three to report at the next regular meeting.

The Cornice Workers reported W. E. Yerkes for a violation of his agreement with them, and asks the Federation to investigate the matter in their interests.

The Tailors' Union reported the firm of Israel & Griffin, corner of Seventh street and Virginia avenue northwest, as unfair. The report was referred to a special committee for investigation.

The Barbers reported seven business firms of the city as unfair.

The Horseshoers reported that their differences with Hile & Fitzgerald had been settled, and requested that they be stricken from the unfair list. The request was granted.

The Horseshoers, Packers, Machinists, Carriage Makers and Bakers reported that their respective organizations had endorsed the action of the Federation in placing the Eckington and Soldiers' Home and Belt street railway lines on the unfair list.

The Carriage Makers reported nine, Machinists four, and Butchers eight, new members enrolled since the last meeting.

The Bakers reported that their members would be served with fresh bread on Labor Day and the day following, as the members had made arrangements to work on Sunday night.

A communication was received from the Ladies' Binders' Union, No. 42, I. O. B. of F., informing the Federation that on Labor Day the members of the union would hold a reception at Typographical Temple from 2 to 5 p. m., and that a cordial welcome would be given the members of all the labor organizations and all others who attended.

At the regular meeting of the Building Trades Council held last evening at Typographical Temple, with President O'Brien in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the daily press of Washington, employing union labor exclusively, and being friendly to organized labor generally, be it

Resolved, by the Building Trades Council that we pledge our support to the press of Washington and express our appreciation of the aid it has given to the Legislative Committee of this body in securing important legislation through Congress."

The chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that the Labor Day have to be uniformed for the purpose of awarding the contract to Leeb & Hirsch. The uniforms will cost the union \$2,500, and the committee is of the opinion that they will be the handsomest in line next Monday."

The following circular has been prepared by Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, and a copy will be sent to each member within the next two days.

"Columbia Union in the Labor Day parade. Our union composes one separate division, these divisions are to be under the immediate supervision of Assistant Marshal George A. Tracy. The division joins the general parade at Indiana avenue and Four-and-a-half street. The various chapels will form in the immediate vicinity of the Temple, and as fast as they are ready to march they will be lined up above indicated. The particular meeting place of each chapel will be hereafter designated."

"Each chapel should have a marshal in the person of its chairman or some one selected by the chapel."

"Each chapel, where it is possible, is expected to have at least one American flag in line, in addition to the chapel banner."

"The general uniform comprises a soft dark blue hat, a light shirt, a badge, and a cane. The Labor Day Times chapels will have special uniforms."

"To those who intend to parade uniforms will be given out at the Temple on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The distribution will commence at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday. Committees, W. N. Brockwell, F. C. Roberts, Alpheus Sholl, J. W. Lynch, and Francis Benizer."

The Labor Day excursion to River View to be given by Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, will be rendered more enjoyable and entertaining than it would ordinarily have been by the great game of baseball which will be played on the grounds at the resort, between the Shamrocks and the Eastern Stars.

Thanks Received by the Electrical Union for A.M.

A letter has been received by Mr. John M. Berger, president of Local Union, No. 26, of Washington, from Mr. Horace Risley, recording secretary of Local Union, No. 29, of Atlanta, Ga., stating that the men had secured a raise. He sends the thanks of the union to Local Union, No. 26, and all the unions for the prompt action in requesting electrical workers to stay away from Atlanta.

There will be a special meeting of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 26, Washington, to-night, as matters of importance have transpired which require prompt action of Local Union, No. 26. The meeting is called for 8 o'clock, at No. 805 M street northwest.

Not to Be.
"There is something rotten in Denmark"—Hamlet held his nose.
"It smells to heaven."
"But."
He removed his fingers.
"When I am king the hell will not be so oppressive."—New York World.

The Morning Times for enterprise.

TRADER STOKES HANGED.

Ex-Missionary the First White Man to Be Executed in Africa.

The latest newspapers from London contain the account of the hanging of a white man in Central Africa. He is the first white man to meet that ignominious fate in that region. His name was Stokes, and he had been a remarkable career. Stokes was one of the first missionaries who were sent to Victoria Nyanza. In the course of a few years he thought he saw a chance to make a fortune in Africa, and he abandoned the missionary field. The growth of his influence was remarkably rapid and was owing to his intimate knowledge of the country and the great excesses of his business enterprises. It was due to Stokes far more than to any other man that Mwanga, the fugitive king of Uganda, was able to retain his throne. He has now been hanged in the northeast corner of the Congo Free State by an officer of the State, and the dispatch from Zanzibar says the affair is creating great excitement there.

The cable dispatch from Zanzibar is confirmed by another dispatch from Brussels, telling of recent events in the Congo State. It appears that when Captain Dhanis, who drove the Arabs of the Upper Congo across Lake Tanganyika and out of the Congo State, came to the Congo State, he was met by Stokes, who succeeded him in command of the troops. Marching north down the Congo, he caught and executed Chief Kitenge, who was mainly responsible for the murder of Emin Pasha.

At the same time he learned that a white man had been selling slaves and powder to the Arab slavers and to Kitenge. Later he caught this white man on the Ruri river. He proved to be the trader Stokes. A court-martial was organized to try him, and he was found guilty and hanged. The Ruri river is in the northeast part of the State.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago Stokes was sent to Uganda by the Church Missionary Society of England, and for several years he was one of the most active of the pioneer missionaries in that country. He seemed to have an unusual facility for winning the favor of the natives and for keeping missionary enterprises moving. He was believed to be a man of exemplary character and Christian zeal.

Everybody who kept track of this enterprise was much surprised when it developed to hear that Stokes had suddenly left the missionary service and had embarked in business on his own account as a trader. He seemed at the same time to have abandoned all the high principles he had professed, and was willing to do anything to get rich. He had since secretly carried on the trade on a large scale in spite of the prohibition.

He had some connection with the big Indian traders on the Zanzibar coast, but nobody seems to know just what it was. Some years ago he sent into the interior a caravan of 2,000 porters. It was said at the time to be the largest trading caravan ever sent in tropical Africa, with the exception of one party sent to the coast by Tippu Tib.

In 1888 the cruel King of Uganda, Mwanga, was driven from his throne by the Mohammedan element in his country, dominated by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.

During the year when nothing was heard from Stokes, who was on his knees before the Mohammedan element in his country, he was being helped by the Arab traders. As long as they were supreme Stokes could do no more trading in Uganda. The fact was widely publicized in the following year that Stokes was really the man who had brought Mwanga back to the throne and expelled the Mohammedans to return to Uganda. Mwanga's native supporters were mostly massed in the Buddu district, and it was Stokes' guns and powder that enabled them to win the day.